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## RIOT AT SOUTH OMAHA

**Angry Crowds Make Merciless Attack on Greeks.**

**Torch Is Applied to Several Buildings and Inmates Beaten and Shot by Vengeful Mob—Windows Smashed in Others.**

South Omaha Sunday night was the scene of rioting, murderous assault and pillage. More than thirty buildings have been burned, wrecked or badly damaged, and probably a score of persons injured, half that number seriously. By heroic work the police have prevented actual loss of life.

The immediate cause of the trouble was the killing on Friday night of Policeman Edward Lowery by John Masoures, a Greek whom the officer had placed under arrest. Masoures was brought to the Douglas county jail at Omaha and for fear an attempt might be made to lynch him, he was taken to Lincoln and placed in the penitentiary to await his preliminary hearing.

On Saturday a petition was circulated in South Omaha and signed by hundreds of citizens, setting forth that a large number of Greek residents of the place were of the undesirable class and calling a mass meeting at the city hall for Sunday afternoon to discuss methods of ridding the city of them.

**Make Pleas to Passion.**

More than 1,000 men attended the meeting, which was addressed by men of prominence, including two members of the state legislature, Jerry Howard and J. P. Krause. Some of the speeches were calculated to inflame the passions of the more excitable and when the meeting ended a large portion of the crowd started out with the intention of carrying out the suggestion of the speakers in the most summary manner.

The South Omaha police force is not large, but it responded valiantly to the demands upon its resources. Sheriff Bratley of Douglas county was called upon and went to the scene with a number of deputies, but their combined efforts were insufficient for many hours to prevent the destruction of property of the Greeks and assaults upon its owners. In few instances was there any show of resistance.

A call was made upon the police of Omaha for aid, but after consideration, the department decided not to send policemen to the scene of the trouble. Governor Shallenberger was consulted and expressed a willingness to call out troops, if necessary. No such demand was made, however.

Only fifteen arrests have been made in connection with the riots.

The first attack was centered at Twenty-sixth and Q streets, where is located the principal Greek quarter. The maddened crowd began its work of destruction by throwing stones and bricks through the windows of stores and houses known to be occupied by the Greeks. In a very short time havoc was made with the fronts of these places and the stocks of the stores were quickly laid waste. Two blocks east another crowd smashed the front of a saloon and several daring spirits attempted to pillage the interior when a squad of police charged the crowd and prevented the mob from securing the liquor. At this place two boys were shot.

A third crowd rushed to Twenty-fourth and L streets and attacked a confectionery store run by Demos Bros. The big plate glass windows were quickly smashed. Mrs. Mary Demos and her aged father were in the store and both narrowly escaped death at the hands of the mob.

The three attacks were made almost simultaneously and the destruction was completed before Chief Briggs could get his scattered force together and stop the depredations.

The rioters joined forces and started on another raid up Q street. The first point of attack was at Thirtieth and Q, where they smashed in the plate glass front of a Greek grocery store. The proprietor, Dionisios Catapodis, and his family were in the rear of the store and as the husband came out he received a shot in the leg. A squad of officers succeeded in getting the wounded man to the police station in an automobile by stealth. Three officers were left to guard the family and a moment later the fire department was called to Thirty-second and Q streets, where the mob had set fire to a Greek grocery and residence. The rioters beat two of the Greeks into unconsciousness and started down town with the third, beating him as they went until the police succeeded in getting the man away from the crowd and took all three of the injured men to the station.

At 9 o'clock the fire department was called to Twenty-eighth and R streets, where a two-story double frame building was in flames. About thirty Greeks had been quartered in the place, but all are believed to have escaped. The building was entirely destroyed, however. This structure had formed a point of attack earlier in the evening, during which the besieged Greeks had defended themselves with firearms, with which they apparently were all equipped. They fired a fusillade out of the windows, one shot hitting Charles Estroff in the head. By this time the crowd had begun to appease its wrath and soon dispersed.

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**Hundred Lives Lost in Blizzard.**

Odesa reports that more than 100 lives have been lost in the blizzards in southwestern Russia during the last three days.

**MADDEN AND BOYLE INDICTED**  
**True Bills Accuse Chicago Labor Leaders of Extortion.**

Martin B. Madden, president of Building Trades of Chicago, and M. J. Boyle, business agent of the Electrical Workers' union, were indicted by the Cook county grand jury. True bills, containing at least two counts, were returned in Judge Freeman's court. One count is said to charge conspiracy against certain contractors. Capias were issued for the arrest of the men indicted and bonds fixed at \$5,000.

Madden, who is known as "Skinny" Madden, has been a prominent figure in labor and industrial affairs in Chicago for many years.

Two separate indictments were found against each of the men, one charging extorting \$1,000 from H. P. Nelson of the Nelson Piano company, for the alleged calling off of a strike against the company, and the other charges extorting from Joseph Klicka \$700 under similar circumstances. Many contractors, architects, owners of buildings and labor officials had been called before the grand jury. The name of another labor union official was mentioned in connection with graft and extortion, but no indictment was returned in his case.

**ULTIMATUM TO PIERCE CONCERN**  
**Must Sever Relations With Standard or Quit Missouri.**

Attorney General Major declared the relations of the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the Standard Oil company must be severed if the Waters-Pierce company expects to do business in Missouri, unless the supreme court holds that the Waters-Pierce company has complied with its order and unless the court modifies the judgment of the Standard Oil company, which is already ousted. He contends that the Waters-Pierce Oil company has not complied with the order and decree of the supreme court.

**NEW BRITISH DREADNOUGHT.**

**Vanguard, Biggest of His Majesty's Battleships, Launched Today.**

The Vanguard, the latest addition to King Edward's battleship fleet, was launched at Barrow, England, Monday. The Vanguard is the seventh vessel of the Dreadnought class to be constructed for the British navy. When completed she will be the largest, heaviest and most heavily armored battleship in the world. Her keel was laid down April 1, 1908, and the contract calls for her completion within two years from that date. Her total cost will be more than \$9,000,000.

**Pulitzer Hearing in New York.**

Certified copies of the indictments found by the federal grand jury against Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor, and certain editors of the New York World have been sent to New York by United States District Attorney Baker of Washington. The papers, which included the bench warrants for the defendants, were transmitted to United States Commissioner Shields, before whom the proceedings in the preliminary action will be held.

**World Congress for Conservation.**

So impressed is President Roosevelt with the necessity of conservation of the natural resources of the world that he directed Secretary of State Bacon, at the suggestion of the North American conservation conference in session at Washington, to extend invitation to foreign powers to participate in an international conference to deal with this important problem, to be held at The Hague next September.

**Kills His Brother-in-Law.**

James Allen shot and killed his brother-in-law, Wiley Stewart, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., while protecting Mrs. Stewart, her mother and baby from his abuses.

**Found Murdered in Her Home.**

Mrs. Frances Richard, aged sixty-eight, was found murdered in her home at Detroit. There were three slashes in her throat and face.

## FLEET IS HOME AGAIN

**Battleships Welcomed by President in Hampton Roads.**

**He Reviews Homecoming Vessels on the Mayflower—Crowds on Excursion Boats Greet Sperry and His Men. Much Powder Burned in Saluting.**

Our fleet is home again. Riding at anchor in the waters of Hampton Roads after a welcome such as never before warmed the hearts of returning sailors are the sixteen "bully" vessels that have sailed around the world. It is impossible to resist the temptation to say that they look as "fit for a fight or a frolic" as they did when they sailed away from Hampton Roads more than fourteen months ago under the command of Admiral Evans.

When the Mayflower, bearing President Roosevelt and his invited guests, Secretary Newberry and others, sailed down the harbor Monday the guns of Fort Monroe told the thousands of visitors to those shores that the welcome to the fleet would begin soon. Immediately the smoke began to rise from



**REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY**  
 the stacks of the scores of excursion vessels chartered to bear the thousands of visitors out to sea to welcome the fleet. Turning their bows eastward, they steamed slowly after the Mayflower and took up their positions near the presidential yacht.

**Saluting the President.**

When the Mayflower reached the position selected for her off Thimble shoal light her anchor was cast and the party aboard prepared to await the coming of Admiral Sperry and his ships. Word was sent to the admiral that his commander in chief was waiting for him, and the Connecticut hoisted the signal for the fleet to follow the flagship in. Steaming at a fair rate, the Connecticut moved past the Mayflower, her guns booming out the presidential salute. The Mayflower responded and the naval review was on.

From that time until the last of the twenty-five returning warships had sailed past the Mayflower and paid its respects to the president in noise and smoke there was a continual roar of artillery that shook the Virginia hills and made conversation on the excursion steamers a difficult task. The civilian vessels added to the din with sirens and whistles, amid which the cheers of the visiting thousands anxious to do their share in the noisy welcome was all but lost. It was a pandemonium such as was never before heard in that historic harbor.

While the fourteen vessels of Sperry's fleet that have made the circuit of the world, covering more than 42,000 miles since they left there in December, 1907, received the greatest amount of applause, the two battleships which joined the fleet on the Pacific coast and the vessels of Admiral Arnold's convoying squadron received their due share of attention. Probably the greatest amount of applause greeted the appearance of the Connecticut, which was the flagship of the fleet throughout the cruise, and the Nebraska, which made its first appearance on the Atlantic seaboard.

**Twenty-five Warships in Line.**

In reviewing the fleet the Mayflower occupied almost exactly the same position she did when the president bade goodspeed to the sixteen battleships at the beginning of the cruise. The fleet which saluted him Monday, however, presented a more imposing appearance than the outbound armada. Then sixteen warships sailed south; Monday twenty-five war vessels, including twenty battleships, passed in review before the commander in chief.

When the last ship had passed the Mayflower, the presidential yacht weighed anchor and turned to take up her position between the Connecticut and the Louisiana. Hardly had she cast anchor again when boats were cleared from the sides of the vessels of the fleet and Admiral Sperry and the commanders and executive officers of the ships were rowed to the Mayflower to pay their respects to the president. After these official calls were paid and the naval men had returned to their own vessels the president visited in turn the flagship, each division and met and greeted the assembled officers and the representa-

tive enlisted men sent to pay the respects of the jacksies to him.

Monday night was memorable in the history of Fort Monroe, Newport News and the surrounding towns. The focus of the receptions to the returning sailors was in the Chamberlin hotel, where the Navy league gave a dinner to Sperry and his commanding officers. The dinner was followed by a ball, and for several days there will be a round of gayeties at Fort Monroe.

**Spitzbergen Conference.**

The conference of the powers in reference to the control of Spitzbergen has now been definitely fixed to meet in Christiania on Feb. 25. Delegates will attend from America, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Sweden and Norway.

**INDIAN AMUCK IN CINCINNATI.**

**Fatally Stabs Two Persons and Seriously Cuts Another.**

With an ear splitting warwhoop, an unidentified Navajo Indian war chief ran amuck in the Union station at Cincinnati and before he could be overpowered he had fatally stabbed and cut Mrs. Anna Devord of Huntington, W. Va., and Max Meyers of Cincinnati and seriously wounded Joseph B. Gordon of Cambridge, Ill.

The Indian, with four Sioux war chiefs from Kansas, had alighted from a crowded train. As the passengers alighted from the train the Indian, with a warning yell, drew a long dagger and started through the crowd, slashing right and left.

Mrs. Devord was nearest to the Indian, walking up the platform with a child in her arms. Before she could heed the warning cry raised by passengers the Indian had buried the dagger in her back and then slashed her across the body and arms.

Disregarding the insensible form of his victim, the Indian next attacked Meyers. As Meyers fell to the station platform the Indian ran toward Gordon. As the Indian's blade penetrated the clothing of the victim and entered the flesh, passengers and station attaches, who had stood rooted in their tracks with horror, made a concerted rush on the madman. The dagger was knocked from his hand and he was taken in charge by the police.

On the train the Indian, who had been to Washington to see the secretary of the interior, was noticed by passengers to be brooding and sullen.

**PRESIDENT'S AFRICAN TRIP.**

**Party Will Leave New York About Middle of March.**

Theodore Roosevelt, aged fifty, having, on March 4, with his retirement as twenty-sixth president of the United States, completed over twenty-five years of public service, has decided to take rest and recreation in a two-years' trip abroad, half of which will be spent in Africa under the British flag as a faunal naturalist and the other half in Europe visiting at least three of the big capitals. At the head of a scientific expedition outfitted by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, he will, with his son, Kermit, and three American naturalists of note—Major Edgar A. Mearns, J. Loring Alden and Edmund Heller—make a collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects and botanical specimens of central Africa, which will be deposited in the United States National museum at Washington.

The party leave New York city about the middle of March, going by the Mediterranean route to Gibraltar and Naples. At Naples the members of the expedition will board a steamer for Kilindini harbor, Mombasa island. They will arrive at the East African port toward the end of April, proceed by the Uganda railway to Nairobi, spend six months there, then continue by rail to Port Florence, Lake Victoria Nyanza, making a total distance of 551 miles by rail. The expedition will cross Uganda by caravan, and finally pass down the whole length of the Nile, reaching Khartoum about April, 1910. Much of the hunting and specimen collecting will be done in British East Africa.

At Khartoum it is expected the president and his son will be joined by Mrs. Roosevelt, who will accompany them on their trip to Europe. The naturalists of the party will proceed direct to the United States from Egypt. Mr. Roosevelt probably will remain in continental Europe and Great Britain about one year, having accepted invitations to deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford university, an address at the Sorbonne in Paris and a lecture before the students of the University of Berlin.

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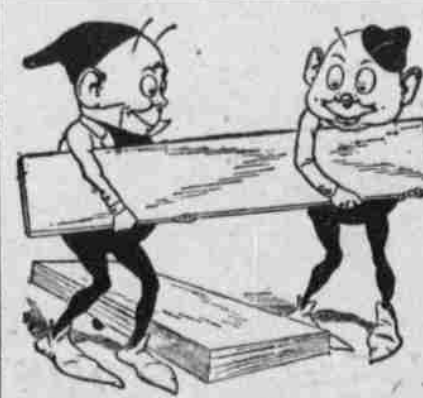
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